PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(21)Application number: 08-110635 (71)Applicant: ASAHI GLASS CO LTD

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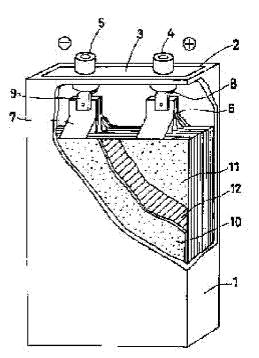
TSUSHIMA MANABU

(54) SQUARE-SHAPED ELECTRICAL DOUBLE LAYER CAPACITOR

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To keep low the internal resistance of a square—shaped electrical double layer capacitor even in the case where a voltage is applied to the capacitor for a long period of time and to prevent corrosion from being generated in the capacitor by a method wherein a specifed aluminium alloy is used for an element body and a rectangular container for housing an organic electrolytic solution.

SOLUTION: Some aluminum alloy out of the alloy numbers A3003, A3004, A3005, A3104, A3105, A3203 and A5052 of the Japanese Industrial Standard is used as a container material to manufacture a bottomed square—shaped container. A cover body 3 is fitted into the upper open part 2 formed in this container 1 and the joint part of the cover body 3 with the open part 2 is hermetically subjected to a sealing treatment by laser welding or the like. A positive pole terminal 4 and a negative pole terminal 5 are mounted to the cover body 3 hermetically and in an electrical insulating manner. Moreover, a plurality of sheets of positive poles 10 and negative poles 11 of the same number of sheets as



that of the poles 10, which are provided on both surfaces of metal current collecting bodies as polarized electrodes layers, are formed in a laminated state via separators 12, an organic solvent electrolytic solution is impregnated in the polarized electrode layers and the separators and the electrode layers and the separators are held. Therefore, a square-shaped electrical double layer capacitor is miniaturized and is lightened and the reliability of the capacitor is enhanced.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]A square-shaped electric double layer capacitor which is provided with the following and characterized by this rectangle container consisting of one aluminum alloy of the alloy number A3003 of Japanese Industrial Standard, A3004, A3005, A3104, A3105, A3203, and A5052.

An element body containing a polarizable electrode of a couple.

A nonaqueous electolyte impregnated with this element body.

A rectangle container which stores this element body and this nonaqueous electolyte.

[Claim 2]A cation of electrolyte salt contained in the above-mentioned nonaqueous electolyte is a quaternary ammonium ion or quaternary phosphonium ions, An anion And BF $_4$ $^-$, ClO $_4$ $^-$, The square-shaped electric double layer capacitor according to claim 1 being more than a kind chosen from CF $_3$ SO $_3$ $^-$, PF $_6$ $^-$, and N(SO $_2$ CF $_3$) $_2$ $^-$.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] Especially this invention relates to a reliable square-shaped electric double layer capacitor by a small light weight about an electric double layer capacitor (it abbreviates to EDLC hereafter.).

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]As a container of EDLC using organic electrolysis liquid, conventionally in about several F micro current-oriented small coin type EDLC. The container which carried out press forming of the stainless steel to predetermined shape is used, and in mass cylindrical EDLC which is high current-oriented tens - a number 1000F grade, in order to make weight savings, such as an automobile power supply, into a key objective, the closed-end cylindrical cup which fabricated the lightweight aluminum material by the impact molding method excellent in mass production nature is used. As construction material of this cylindrical aluminum container, the fabricating operation was easy and the aluminum material of not less than 99.9% of high high grade of chemical corrosion resistance to the organic electrolysis liquid to include was used. Although aluminum of a high grade has small intensity, the intensity to the rise of the internal pressure of a cell is cylindrical, then geometrically large in this way, and since it is hard to change, it is possible to use it.

[0003] Square-shaped mass EDLC attracts attention to such a conventional cylindrical container in recent years. Square-shaped mass EDLC stores the element and electrolysis solution which consist of polarizable electrodes etc. into a square-shaped container, by laminating two or more element bodies, can raise the receiving efficiency of an element body and can make the energy density per volume high.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In the square shape EDLC, if the material strength of the flat part of a container is not enough at the time of the rise of the internal pressure of a cell, distortion of shape becomes large, a gap is produced in inter-electrode [which was laminated], and there is a problem that internal resistance will rise. For this reason, when using aluminum of not less than 99.9% of above high grades, it was required to thicken thickness of a square-shaped container. However, although EDLC using the square-shaped container of aluminum of a thick big high grade was difficult to carry out a weight saving and the energy density per unit volume was high, there was a fault that the energy density per unit weight was low. [0005]On the other hand, as a cation, a quaternary ammonium ion or quaternary phosphonium ions, As an anion, BF_4 , $C10_4$, Since withstand voltage is high and

electrical conductivity is high, the organic electrolysis liquid containing ${
m CF}_3{
m SO}_3$,

 ${\rm PF_6}^-$, and ${\rm N(SO_2CF_3)}$ $_2^-$ is used most suitably for EDLC. However, as mentioned above, since the solution of these halogen-containing salts showed corrosive action to metallic aluminum, aluminum of not less than 99.9% of high grade needed to be used for it as a material of a square-shaped container. If the aluminium container of about 99% of low purity was used, an activated carbon electrode is adsorbed and the metallic component which the dissolution and pitting generated and dissolved in the inner surface of the container which touches the above-mentioned electrolysis solution may cause degradation of the remarkable performance of EDLC. Although stainless steel and the steel by which plating treatment was carried out were excellent about intensity or corrosion resistance, since specific gravity was large, there was a fault that the weight of a cell will increase.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] A thing this invention is characterized by that comprises the following and which provides EDLC.

An element body which is made in order to solve an aforementioned problem, and contains a polarizable electrode of a couple.

Organic electrolysis liquid impregnated with this element body.

consisting of a rectangle container which stores this element body and this organic electrolysis liquid — this rectangle container — one aluminum alloy of the alloy number A3003 of Japanese Industrial Standard, A3004, A3005, A3104, A3105, A3203, and A5052.

[0007]

[Embodiment of the Invention] In this invention, one aluminum alloy of the alloy number A3003 of Japanese Industrial Standard, A3004, A3005, A3104, A3105, A3203, and A5052 is used as an aluminum alloy used for container material. These are excellent in the chemical corrosion resistance over the organic electrolysis liquid containing a halogencontaining anion, and press working of sheet metal, such as impact shaping, is easy for them, and further excellent in a mechanical strength. Especially, the aluminum alloy of the alloy number A3003 of Japanese Industrial Standard, A3004, and A5052 is preferred. [0008]A thing desirable as a nonaqueous electolyte used by this invention is an organic solvent system electrolysis solution with high decomposition voltage. Especially Quaternary ammonium $(R^1R^2R^3R^4N^+)$, Quaternary phosphonium $(R^1R^2R^3R^4P^+)$ (however, R^1-R^4) are an alkyl group or an allyl group, may be respectively the same or may differ.) Each carbon number of ${\bf R}^1$ - ${\bf R}^4$, It is 1-4 preferably. The quaternary onium cation shown, ${\bf BF}_4$, ${\rm C10_4}^-$, ${\rm CF_3SO_3}^-$, The electrolyte salt which consist of combination with the anion more than a kind chosen from PF_6 and $N(SO_2CF_3)_2$. The organic electrolysis liquid in which the organic solvent was dissolved is preferred so that concentration may become [1.] in 0.5-1.5 mol /preferably.

[0009] As a desirable example of these electrolyte salt, tetraethylammonium tetrafluoroborate, triethyl monomethyl ammonium tetrafluoroborate, and tetraethyl phosphonium tetrafluoroborate are mentioned. As an organic solvent in which the above-mentioned electrolyte salt is dissolved, Cyclic carbonate, such as propylene carbonate, butylene carbonate, and ethylene carbonate, It is preferred that at least one [selected from sulfolane derivatives, such as chain carbonic ester, such as diethyl carbonate, ethyl methyl carbonate, and dimethyl carbonate, sulfolane, 3-methyl sulfolane, and

2,4-dimethylsulfolane,] is included in the main ingredients. Usually, these organic electrolysis liquid is produced from the electrolyte salt and the solvent which were refined highly, and after the content of moisture performs 100 ppm or less of dehydrating treatment until it is preferably set to 50 ppm or less, it is used. [0010] The example of the square shape EDLC concerning this invention is shown in drawing 1. In drawing 1, the lid 3 fits into the upper opening 2 of the closed-end square-shaped container 1, and, as for the joining section of the lid 3 and the opening 2, closure processing is usually airtightly made by laser welding etc. The positive pole terminal 4 and the negative pole terminal 5 are attached to the lid 3 airtightly and in electric insulation. The anode 10 of two or more sheets provided in both sides of the metal charge collector as a polarizable electrode layer and the negative electrode 11 of the number of sheets, The positive electrode lead 6 and the negative electrode lead 7 which it changed into the state where it laminated via the separator 12, and were pulled out from each of the anode 10 and the negative electrode 11, It is electrically joined to the positive pole terminal 4 and the negative pole terminal 5 by the connection leads 8 and 9 by ultrasonic welding, electric welding, or other means in the form summarized two or more sheets, respectively. In each polarizable electrode layer and a separator, an organic solvent electrolyte is impregnated and is held. [0011]

[Example] The closed-end square-shaped container (127 mm in height of Examples 1-7 and the comparative examples 1-6, 112 mm in width, and 30 mm in thickness) was obtained with the impact molding method using aluminum and the aluminum alloy material which are shown in Table 2. The thickness of 1.5 mm and a container bottom of the thickness of the side attachment wall of this square-shaped container was 2 mm. Next, polytetraethylene was used for the binder and the activated carbon of specific surface area $^2[$ of 1800 m]/gwas formed in both sides of the aluminium foil (0.1 mm in thickness, 100 mm x 100 mm) of 99.9% of purity with a lead drawer part as an electrode body at a thickness of 0.5 mm. After drying this electrode body under decompression at 250 **, the separator which consists of a 0.15-mm-thick polypropylene nonwoven in a drying atmosphere was passed between electrode bodies, it laminated the above-mentioned electrode body ten positive/negative at a time by turns, and the element body was obtained. [0012] Then, the positive pole terminal 4 and the negative pole terminal 5 are attached to the plate-like lid 3 (2.0 mm in thickness) which comprises the square-shaped container 1 made to fit into the above-mentioned square-shaped container opening 2, and homogeneous material airtightly and in electric insulation, It summarized at a time this terminal, and ten the positive electrode leads 6 and the negative electrode leads 7 which were pulled out from the above-mentioned lamination element body, and joined to the positive pole terminal 4 and the negative pole terminal 5 by ultrasonic welding with the leads 8 and 9 for connection, respectively.

[0013] After impregnating with the propylene carbonate solution (moisture of 30 ppm) in which 1 mol/l. of tetraethylammonium tetrafluoroborate was dissolved enough as an electrolysis solution into the lamination element body which attached the terminal area, After loading with this element body into the above-mentioned square-shaped container and fitting a lid into a square-shaped container opening, the lid and the joined part of the square-shaped container opening were airtightly closed by laser radiation, and the square-shaped electric double layer capacitor was obtained.

[0014] After measuring electric capacity and internal resistance as an initial characteristic of this square-shaped capacitor, in order to evaluate working reliability accelarative over a long period of time, after carrying out voltage impressing of 2.5V

under 70 ** constant temperature for 1000 hours, electric capacity and internal resistance were measured again. In addition, the capacitor after a voltage impressing examination was disassembled, the corrosion condition of the contact surface with the electrolysis solution of the wall of a square-shaped container was observed with the electron microscope, and the above result was summarized in Table 1.

[0015] In order to evaluate the reliability over the rise of the internal pressure of a capacitor, a hole 5 mm in diameter was established in the lid of each capacitor, from this hole, 2-atmosphere dry air was pressed fit, change of the internal resistance in this state and the thickness of the center section of the cell was observed, and the above result was summarized in Table 1. The ingredient table of the aluminum alloy in Table 1 is shown in Table 2.

[0016]

[Table 1]

	初期	特性	高温電用	E印加試験	後の特性	内圧上昇つ	ドでの特性	
	静電容量	内部抵抗	静電容量	内部抵抗	容器内面	内部抵抗	セル厚さ 変 化	
	(F)	(mΩ)	(F)	(mΩ)	腐食有無	(mΩ)	(mm)	
実施例1	3530	5, 1	3090	7. 9	なし	5. 8	2. 1	
実施例2	3 5 2 0	5. 3	3070	8. 1	なし	5. 8	1. 9	
実施例3	3530	5, 1	3000	8. 3	なし	5. 7	1, 5	
実施例 4	3520	5. 2	3020	8. 1	なし	5. 9	1. 9	
実施例5	3520	5. 2	3030	7. 8	なし	6. 0	2. 0	
実施例 6	3520	5. 1	3030	7. 9	なし	5. 8	2. 1	
実施例?	3530	5. 3	3050	7. 7	なし	6. 3	2. 1	
比較例1	3520	5. 3	2290	15. 2	あり	8. 2	3. 5	
比較例2	3530	5. 6	2120	18, 3	あり	8. 3	3. 5	
比較例3	3520	5. 2	2100	19. 3	あり	7.8	3. 4	
比較例4	3520	5. 4	3040	8. 3	なし	10.1	3. 8	
比較例5	3520	5. 1	2090	22. 4	あり	5. 8	1. 9	
比較例6	3510	5. 3	2310	16.1	あり	6. 2	1. 8	

[0017] [Table 2]

	J	組							重量	%)				
	ŝ		Si	Fe	Cu	Mn	Mg	Ст	Zn	Zr,Zr+Ti,	Тi	その)他	A 1
	No.	31	r e	Cu	WH	IAT R	O1	2, 11	Ga, V	1 1	個々	合計	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
実施例 1	300 3	0.6	0. 7	0. 1	1. 0	1	-	0. 1	_	_	0.05	0.15	残部	
実施例 2	3004	0. 3	0. 7	0.25	1. 2	0. 1	-	0.25	_	_	0.05	0.15	残部	
実施例3	5052	0.25	0. 4	0. 1	0. 1	2. 4	0.25	0. 1	_	_	0.05	0.15	残部	
実施例 4	320 3	0.6	0. 7	0.05	1. 2	-	_	0. 1	-	-	0.05	0.15	残部	
実施例5	3104	0. 6	0. 8	0. 1	0. 8	1. 0	_	0.25	Ga:0.05 V:0.05	0. 1	0,05	0.15	残部	
実施例 6	3005	0, 6	0.7	0. 3	1. 0	0.25	0. 1	0.25	_	0. 1	0.05	0.15	残部	
実施例7	3105	0. 6	0. 7	0. 3	0.5	0. 3	0. 2	0. 4	_	0. 1	0.05	0.15	残部	
比較例1	1050	0. 1	0.15	0.03	0.02	0. 03		0.02		0. 1	0.01		残部	
比較例2	1070	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01	0. 01	_	0.02	_	0.05	0.01	_	残部	
比較例3	1N30	Si+Fe	:0. 4	0.05	0.01	0.02	1	0.01	<u></u>	_	0.01	_	残部	
比較例4	1N99	0.04	0.04		_	_	_			1	_	-	残部	
比較例5	2024	0. 5	0. 5	4. 2	0.5	1. 5	0.05	0.25	Zr+Ti:0.2	0.15	0.05	0.15	独部	
比較例 6	6061	0. 7	0. 7	0. 4	0.15	1. 0	0.15	0.25	_	0.15	0.05	0.15	残部	

[0018]

[Effect of the Invention] The electric double layer capacitor of this invention which uses the aluminum alloy of an example the aluminum alloy which has a similar presentation so that clearly from Table 1, As compared with a comparative example, even when voltage is impressed to a long period of time, and even when internal resistance is kept low, and corrosion does not arise and internal pressure rises, internal resistance is kept low and change of the thickness of a cell also has it. [small]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

<u>[Drawing 1]</u> It is a partial fracture perspective view of the square-shaped electric double layer capacitor of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Closed-end square-shaped container
- 2 Upper opening
- 3 Lid
- 4 Positive pole terminal
- 5 Negative pole terminal
- 6 Positive electrode lead
- 7 Negative electrode lead
- 8 Connection lead
- 9 Connection lead
- 10 Anode
- 11 Negative electrode
- 12 Separator

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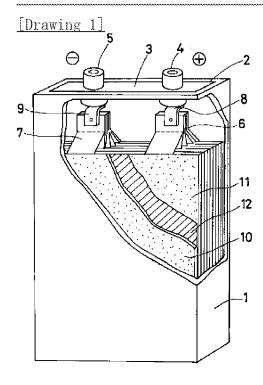
JP,09-298129,A [DRAWINGS]

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DRAWINGS



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CORRECTION OR AMENDMENT

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[Written amendment]

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[Amendment 1]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended]0006

[Method of Amendment] Change

[Proposed Amendment]

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] A thing this invention is characterized by that comprises the following and which provides the <u>square shape</u> EDLC.

An element body which is made in order to solve an aforementioned problem, and contains

1 of 2

a polarizable electrode of a couple.

Organic electrolysis liquid impregnated with this element body. consisting of a rectangle container which stores this element body and this organic electrolysis liquid — this rectangle container — one aluminum alloy of the alloy number A3003 of Japanese Industrial Standard, A3004, A3005, A3104, A3105, A3203, and A5052.

[Amendment 2]
[Document to be Amended]Specification
[Item(s) to be Amended]0018
[Method of Amendment]Change
[Proposed Amendment]
[0018]

[Effect of the Invention] The <u>square-shaped</u> electric double layer capacitor of this invention for which the aluminum alloy which has a similar presentation also used the aluminum alloy of the example so that clearly from Table 1, Even when voltage is impressed to the long period of time in comparison with a comparative example, and even when internal resistance is kept low, and corrosion does not arise and internal pressure rises, internal resistance is kept low and change of the thickness of a cell also has it. [small]

[Translation done.]

2 of 2

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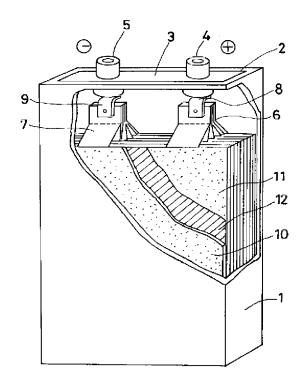
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(54)【発明の名称】 角型電気二重層キャパシタ

(57)【要約】

【課題】 長期の電圧印加や内圧の上昇に対する性能の 変化の少ない、作動信頼性に優れた角型電気二重層キャ パシタを提供する。

【解決手段】 一対の分極性電極を含む素子体と、該素 子体に含浸された非水系電解液と、該素子体及び該非水 系電解液を収納する矩形容器とからなり、該矩形容器 が、日本工業規格の合金番号A3003、A3004、 A3005, A3104, A3105, A3203, A 5052のいずれかのアルミニウム合金からなる。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 一対の分極性電極を含む素子体と、該素子体に含浸された非水系電解液と、該素子体及び該非水系電解液を収納する矩形容器とからなり、該矩形容器が、日本工業規格の合金番号A3003、A3004、A3005、A3104、A3105、A3203、A5052のいずれかのアルミニウム合金からなることを特徴とする角型電気二重層キャパシタ。

【請求項2】 上記非水系電解液に含まれる電解質塩のカチオンが第四級アンモニウムイオンまたは第四級ホスホニウムイオンであり、かつアニオンが BF_4 、 $C1O_4$ 、 CF_3 SO_3 、 PF_6 、及びN (SO_2 CF_3) 2 の中から選ばれる一種以上であることを特徴とする請求項1記載の角型電気二重層キャパシタ。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、電気二重層キャパシタ(以下、EDLCと略す。)に関し、特に、小型軽量で信頼性の高い角型電気二重層キャパシタに関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、有機電解液を用いたEDLCの容器として、微小電流向けの数F程度の小型コイン形EDLCでは、ステンレス鋼を所定の形状にプレス成形した容器が用いられ、大電流向けの数十~数千F程度の大容量円筒型EDLCでは、自動車電源等の軽量化を主目的とするため、軽量のアルミニウム材料を量産性に優れたインパクト成形法で成形した有底円筒状容器が用いられている。この円筒状アルミニウム容器の材質としては、成形加工が容易で、かつ内包する有機電解液に対する化学的耐食性の高い99.9%以上の高純度のアルミニウム材料が用いられていた。高純度のアルミニウム材料が用いられていた。高純度のアルミニウム材料が用いられていた。高純度のアルミニウムは強度が小さいのであるが、このように円筒状とすれば、形状的にセルの内圧の上昇に対する強度が大きく、変形しにくいため、使用することが可能である。

【0003】このような従来の円筒状の容器に対し、近年、角型大容量EDLCが注目されている。角型大容量EDLCは、角型の容器中に分極性電極等からなる素子及び電解液を収納したものであり、複数の素子体を積層することによって素子体の収納効率を高めることができ、体積当たりのエネルギー密度を高くすることができる。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】角型EDLCでは、セルの内圧の上昇時に容器の平面部分の材料強度が十分でないと、形状の歪みが大きくなり、積層された電極間に間隙を生じ、内部抵抗が上昇してしまうという問題がある。このため、上記のような99.9%以上の高純度のアルミニウムを用いる場合には、角型容器の肉厚を厚くすることが必要であった。ところが、肉厚の大きな高純度のアルミニウムの角型容器を用いたEDLCは、軽量

化することが困難であり、単位体積当たりのエネルギー 密度は高いものの、単位重量当たりのエネルギー密度が 低いという欠点があった。

【0005】一方、カチオンとして第四級アンモニウム イオンまたは第四級ホスホニウムイオン、アニオンとし $\mathsf{TBF_4}^- \setminus \mathsf{C1O_4}^- \setminus \mathsf{CF_3}^- \mathsf{SO_3}^- \setminus \mathsf{PF_6}^- \setminus$ N(SO₂ CF₃)₂ を含む有機電解液は、耐電圧が 高く、電気伝導度が高いため、EDLCに最も好適に使 用されている。しかし、上述のようにこれらの含ハロゲ ン塩の溶液は、金属アルミニウムに対して腐食作用を示 すため、角型容器の材料として99.9%以上の高純度 のアルミニウムを用いる必要があった。99%程度の低 純度のアルミニウム容器を用いたのでは、上記の電解液 と接する容器の内面において溶解や孔食が発生し、溶解 した金属成分が活性炭電極に吸着され、EDLCの著し い性能の劣化を引き起こすことがある。また、強度や耐 食性については、ステンレス鋼やメッキ処理された鉄鋼 が優れているが、比重が大きいため、セルの重量が増大 してしまうという欠点があった。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、上記課題を解決するためになされたものであり、一対の分極性電極を含む素子体と、該素子体に含浸された有機電解液と、該素子体及び該有機電解液を収納する矩形容器とからなり、該矩形容器が、日本工業規格の合金番号A3003、A3004、A3005、A3104、A3105、A3203、A5052のいずれかのアルミニウム合金からなるEDLCを提供するものである。

[0007]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明において、容器材料に用いるアルミニウム合金として、日本工業規格の合金番号A3003、A3004、A3005、A3104、A3105、A3203、A5052のいずれかのアルミニウム合金が用いられる。これらは、含ハロゲンアニオンを含む有機電解液に対する化学的耐食性に優れ、かつインパクト成形等のプレス加工が容易で、さらに機械的強度に優れる。中でも、日本工業規格の合金番号A3003、A3004、A5052のアルミニウム合金が好ましい。

5~1.5モル/リットルになるように、有機溶媒に溶解させた有機電解液が好ましい。

【0009】これら電解質塩の好ましい例としては、テトラエチルアンモニウムテトラフルオロボレート、トリエチルモノメチルアンモニウムテトラフルオロボレートが挙げられる。上記電解質塩を溶解させる有機溶媒としては、プロピレンカーボネート、ブチレンカーボネート、エチレンカーボネートなどの環状炭酸エステル、ジェチルカーボネートなどの鎖状炭酸エステル、スルホラン、3ーメチルスルホラン、2,4ージメチルスルホラン等のスルホラン誘導体の中から選ばれた少なくとも一つを主成分に含むことが好ましい。通常、これらの有機電解液は、高度に精製された電解質塩及び溶媒から作製され、水分の含有量が100ppm以下、好ましくは50ppm以下になるまで脱水処理を施してから使用される。

【0010】本発明にかかる角型EDLCの具体例を図1に示す。図1において、有底角型容器1の上部開口部2には蓋体3が嵌合され、蓋体3と開口部2との接合部分は、通常、レーザー溶接等によって気密に封止処理がなされている。蓋体3には気密かつ電気絶縁的に正極端子4および負極端子5が取り付けられている。さらに、金属集電体の両面に分極性電極層として設けた複数枚の正極10および同枚数の負極11が、セパレータ12を介して積層された状態とされ、正極10および負極11の各々から引き出された正極リード6および負極リード7が、複数枚まとめた形で接続リード8および9によって正極端子4および負極端子5にそれぞれ超音波溶接、電気溶接等の手段によって電気的に接合されている。また、各分極性電極層およびセパレータ中には有機溶媒電解液が含浸され、保持されている。

[0011]

【実施例】表2に示すアルミニウム及びアルミニウム合金材料を用いて、実施例 $1\sim7$ 及び比較例 $1\sim6$ の高さ $127\,\mathrm{mm}$ 、幅 $112\,\mathrm{mm}$ 、厚さ $30\,\mathrm{mm}$ の有底角型容器をインパクト成形法によって得た。この角型容器の側壁の厚さは $1.5\,\mathrm{mm}$ 、容器底の厚さは $2\,\mathrm{mm}$ であっ

た。次に、リード引き出し部をもつ純度99.9%のアルミニウム箔(厚さ0.1 mm、100 mm×100 mm)の両面に、ポリテトラエチレンをバインダーに用いて、比表面積1800 m²/gの活性炭を0.5 mmの厚さに電極体として形成した。この電極体を250℃で減圧下にて乾燥した後、乾燥雰囲気にて厚さ0.15 mmのポリプロピレン不識布からなるセパレータを電極体の間に介して、上記電極体を正負10枚づつ交互に積層し、素子体を得た。

【0012】続いて、上記角型容器開口部2に嵌合させる角型容器1と同質材料から成る平板状蓋体3(厚さ2.0mm)に気密かつ電気絶縁的に正極端子4、負極端子5を取り付け、この端子と上記積層素子体から引き出された正極リード6、負極リード7とを10枚づつまとめて、接続用リード8、9によってそれぞれ正極端子4、負極端子5に超音波溶接により接合した。

【0013】さらに、端子部を取り付けた積層素子体中に、電解液として、1モル/リットルのテトラエチルアンモニウムテトラフルオロボレートを溶解させたプロピレンカーボネート溶液(水分30ppm)を充分含浸させた後、本素子体を上記角型容器の中に装填し、蓋体を角型容器開口部に嵌合した後、蓋体と角型容器開口部の接合部をレーザー照射によって気密に封止し、角型の電気二重層キャパシタを得た。

【0014】この角型キャパシタの初期特性として静電容量と内部抵抗を測定した後、長期作動信頼性を加速的に評価するため、70℃の恒温下において2.5 Vの電圧印加を1000時間実施した後、再び静電容量と内部抵抗を測定した。加えて電圧印加試験後のキャパシタを分解し、角型容器の内壁の電解液との接触面の腐食具合を電子顕微鏡で観察し、以上の結果を表1にまとめた。

【0015】また、キャパシタの内圧の上昇に対する信頼性を評価するため、各キャパシタの蓋体に直径5mmの穴を設け、この穴より2気圧の乾燥空気を圧入し、この状態での内部抵抗とセルの中央部の厚さの変化を観測し、以上の結果を表1にまとめた。表1中のアルミニウム合金の成分表を表2に示す。

[0016]

【表1】

	初期	特 性	高温電B	E印加林政会	内圧上昇	での特性		
	静電容量	内部抵抗	静電容量	電容量 内部抵抗 容器内		内部抵抗	セル厚さ 変 化	
	(F)	(mΩ)	(F)	(mΩ)	腐食有無	(mΩ)	(mm)	
実施例 1	3530	5. 1	3090	7. 9	なし	5. 8	2. 1	
実施例2	3520	5. 3	3070	8. 1	なし	5. 8	1. 9	
実施例3	353 0	5. 1	3000	8. 3	なし	5. 7	1. 5	
実施例 4	3520	5. 2	3020	8. 1	なし	5. 9	1. 9	
実 施 例 5	3520	5. 2	3030	7. 8	なし	6. 0	2. 0	
実施例 6	3520	5. 1	3030	7. 9	なし	5. 8	2. 1	
実施例7	3530	5. 3	3050	7. 7	なし	6. 3	2. 1	
比較例1	3520	5. 3	2290	15. 2	あり	8. 2	3. 5	
比較例2	3530	5. 6	2120	18. 3	あり	8. 3	3. 5	
比較例3	3520	5. 2	2100	19. 3	あり	7.8	3. 4	
比較例4	3520	5. 4	3040	8. 3	なし	10. 1	3. 8	
比較例 5	3520	5. 1	2090	22.4	あり	5. 8	1. 9	
比較例6	3510	5. 3	2310	16. 1	あり	6. 2	1. 8	

【0017】 【表2】

	j				組			成	(重量	%)			
	I S	Si	Fe	Cu	Mn	Mg	Сг	Zn	Zr,Zr+Ti,	Тi	その他		ΑI
	No.	31	1 6	- u	148 21	MI B	01	211	Ga, V	1,	個々	合計	^'
実施例1	3003	0.6	0. 7	0. 1	1. 0	-	-	0. 1	_	_	0.05	0.15	残部
実施例 2	3004	0.3	0. 7	0.25	1. 2	0. 1	ı	0.25	_	-	0.05	0.15	残部
実施例3	5052	0.25	0. 4	0, 1	0. I	2. 4	0.25	0. 1	_	_	0.05	0.15	残部
実施例 4	320 3	0.6	0. 7	0.05	1. 2	-	-	0. 1	_	_	0.05	0.15	残部
実施例5	3104	0.6	0.8	0. 1	0.8	1.0	_	0.25	Ga:0.05 V:0.05	0. 1	0.05	0.15	残部
実施例 6	3005	0, 6	0. 7	0. 3	1. 0	0.25	0. 1	0.25	-	0. 1	0.05	0.15	残部
実施到7	3105	0.6	0. 7	0. 3	0.5	0. 3	0. 2	0.4	_	0. 1	0.05	0.15	残部
比較何1	1050	0. 1	0.15	0.03	0.02	0.03		0.02	_	0. 1	0.01	_	残部
比較何2	1070	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01		0.02	_	0.05	0.01	_	残部
比較例3	1N30	Si+Fe	:0. 4	0.05	0.01	0.02	-	0.01	_	_	0.01	_	残部
比較例4	1N99	0.04	0.04		_		_	_			_	-	残部
比較的 5	2024	0. 5	0. 5	4. 2	0.5	1. 5	0.05	0.25	Zr+Ti:0.2	0.15	0.05	0.15	残部
比較例 6	6061	0. 7	0. 7	0. 4	0.15	1. 0	0.15	0.25	-	0.15	0.05	0.15	残部

[0018]

【発明の効果】表1から明らかなように、類似した組成を有するアルミニウム合金でも実施例のアルミニウム合金を使用した本発明の電気二重層キャパシタは、比較例と比較して、長期に電圧を印加した場合でも内部抵抗が低く保たれ、腐食が生じず、また、内圧が上昇した場合でも内部抵抗が低く保たれ、セルの厚さの変化も小さい。

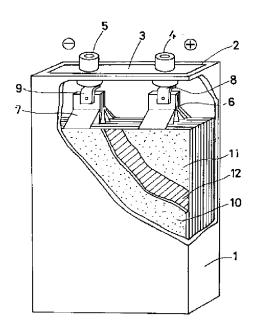
【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の角型電気二重層キャパシタの一部破断 斜視図である。

【符号の説明】

- 1 有底角型容器
- 2 上部開口部
- 3 蓋体
- 4 正極端子
- 5 負極端子
- 6 正極リード
- 7 負極リード
- 8 接続リード
- 9 接続リード
- 10 正極
- 11 負極
- 12 セパレータ





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